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SOURCE Documentary as indicated. (Information specifically requested.)

RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE
BELORUSSIAN STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

"Fate of Carcinogenic Substances in the Organism. Distribution of Benzo(a)pyrene in the Organism after Introduction in the Blood and under the Skin, and Its Elimination in Urine," I. P. Zilindov, Belorussian State Med Inst

"Byull. Eksp. Biol. i Med." Vol. 21, pp 28-31, 1946

Benzopyrene, after introduction into the blood, is distributed equally between the plasma and the erythrocytes; it remains in the blood only a short time, as it is collected in the liver and is eliminated with the bile into the intestine. Part of the hydrocarbon is retained by the kidneys and is eliminated in urine as a substance fluorescing similarly to the bile-elimination product. A considerable part is dissolved in the fatty tissues and forms a "depot" for a considerable time. Subcutaneous administration leads mainly to the latter phenomenon, with but little penetration to liver, intestine and lungs.

"Fate of Cancerogenic Substances in the Organism. Introduction of Cancerogenic Hydrocarbons into the Alimentary Tract," S. I. Vigdorovich, Belorussian State Med Inst

"Byull Eksptl Biol i Med" Vol 22, No 5, 1946, pp 21-3

Administration of benzo[a]pyrene or methylcholanthrene

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to mice and rats in milk or in sunflower oil solution spread on bread, followed by postmortem examination at various intervals up to 24 hours showed that within 3 hours the hydrocarbons are present in the lower intestine, apparently transported by the blood. The bulk of the hydrocarbons slowly (over 24 hours) passes down the tract and is eliminated chemically unchanged. A portion is retained in the upper stomach, where it may persist for longer than 48 hours, which apparently accounts for prevalence of chemically induced cancer in this location.

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